

NOTICES ON WILD  
LIFE IN HONGKONG  
AND SOUTH CHINA  
By the Rev. O. A.  
RUBENSON, M.A.  
To be had at the  
"CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Part I and Part II  
Price \$1.00

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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Manchuria, A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

No. 16,229.

號四十月五年五十五百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

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## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants  
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS  
Agents for  
**MESSRS. W. & A. GILBEY'S**  
WINE & SPIRITS.  
**MESSRS. JOHN DEWAR & SON'S**  
SCOTCH WHISKY.  
**MESSRS. JOHN JEFFREY & CO'S.**  
PILSENER BEER.

## THE "CHINA MAIL"

### NOTICE.

Communications relating to notices should be addressed to the Editor.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$8 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".  
The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "Man" Hongkong, Code, A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 25.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

## INHABITANTS OF MARS.

### Evidence of Their Existence.

In his introduction to a critical study of the facts known with regard to Mars, Mr. J. H. Maxwell, writing in *Knowledge*, says there are some who have an "immovable, almost sacred, conviction that the 'tinted' speck of cosmic dust on which Fate has placed us is the only body in the universe worthy of being a theatre of life. Even if there were no positive evidence of life in any other world, such a belief would seem to be unreasonable. It probably owes its origin to the old religious conception of the Earth as the centre of the universe, which was the basis of the opposition to the Copernican view of the solar system. Those who attempt to mould facts into compatibility with their unwritten creed would be well advised to abandon either their science or their creed, or even both, since their science thus influenced, cannot be sound, and their creed, in their narrow and undeveloped state, can rest but on a very slender basis. The universal acceptance of the fact of the plurality of worlds is, to his mind, of the utmost importance. The broadening effect it would have on the minds of men is incalculable.

In the facts of which have been gleaned from the planet Mars, chiefly by Professor Lowell, we would seem to have that for which we could never have dared to hope: actual positive evidence of the present existence of another world, not of mere life only, but of a high state of civilization and mental development. The study of Mars, then, is of the utmost philosophic importance; for herein lies our one chance of proving beyond dispute the plurality of inhabited worlds.

It is now definitely asserted that Mars is at present peopled by beings of a high mentality, in a state of civilization greater than is at present to be found upon the earth. There is evidence that it is possible on Mars for all the inhabitants to combine in a work which is planned wide in its dimensions. Such a feat is, alas, at present impossible amongst Earthlings! Two seemingly friendly nations cannot agree about so trivial a matter as a Channel tunnel.

## ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations and its never failing qualities account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**  
Forgings and Castings  
at Lowest Rates.  
PUMPS INJECTORS AND SUNDRIES  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings on SATURDAY the 22nd May, 1915 at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th May to the 22nd May both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1915. 404

## NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1913, £33,623,185.

I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

II—Fire Funds.....£2,437,500  
III—Life & Annuity Funds.....£3,899,114

IV—Sinking Fund Account.....£8,511,069

Revenue Fire Branch.....£2,667,158  
Life and Annuity.....£1,973,269

Revenue Marine Department.....£29,692  
Other Receipts.....£30,192

£3,933,319

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO  
Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

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## HOTELS

## KINGSCLERE HOTEL, HONGKONG.

UNRIVALED position in the Hill district overlooking the Botanical Gardens and facing the Harbour.

Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric Fans.

Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout.

Telephone No. 1123.

Cable Address: "Sachala".

A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.

Hongkong, September 1, 1905. 1208

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PASS ENTRANCE, Electric Lifts, Pans and Highways, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA".

Manager, FRANK L. COOSE.

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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SAVERS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE, MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Steel Work.

GRAVING DOCK 73' x 24' x 34'.

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS (bearing vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results).

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-12 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIAGES, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK".

Telephone No. 212.

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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

## Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA

## MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.

Price 50 cts., \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

Prepared only by

## THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1823

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND  
1" to 15"

CABLE LAID  
5" to 15"

4 STRAND  
3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

## "MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 24, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

## THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 43, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG Telephone No. 419.

Shipyards, Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 212.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG-PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE  
BRITISH MADE

Cadbury

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation for food value and delicacy of flavor, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever."

Medical Magazine, March, 1912

## CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes  
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1912.









## Hughes and Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.  
and Admiralty.

General Auctioneers  
and  
Share, Coal and  
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS  
"TO-KWA-WAN"  
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used  
A.E.C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
21. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address  
MEIRION HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF  
ANTIQUE CHINESE CURIOS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. Pow Yuen & Co., Shanghai, to sell by Public Auction, (NOT WITHOUT RESERVE)

### SATURDAY,

the 15th May, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

### ANTIQUE CHINESE CURIOS.

A COLLECTION OF  
(From KANGHI to K'INGLING.  
Periods.)

Comprising—  
6 Coloured and Blue and White Vases,  
Bowl, Plates, Jars, Incense Burners,  
Cups and Pots, Sang-de-bois Vases,  
6 Coloured Porcelain Panel Screens, etc.,  
etc., etc.

A quantity of Bronze and Brass Incense  
Burners and Vases, Ming Ivory and  
Bamboo Carvings, Old Enameled Lac-  
quered Screens, etc., etc., etc.

A few lots of Crystal and Agate Sauf  
Bottles, Jade Ornaments, etc., etc., etc.

S.B.—The Undersigned will give a  
close week's guarantee as to the genuineness  
of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 11, 1915. 422

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the  
LATE W. D. GRAMER, to sell by Public Auction,

### TUESDAY,

the 18th May, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

### MISCELLANEOUS FURNITURE, &c.

As follows:—  
One Drawing Room Suite, Sundry Bed-  
room Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas,  
Carpets, Brins and Brass-mounted Bed-  
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc.,  
etc., Dinner and Dessert Services,  
Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking  
Stove, Cutlery, etc., etc.

And  
Two Blackwood Cabinets, 1 line 4-fold  
Blackwood screen (Porcelain Panels) and  
Blackwood Fire Screen, Stands, Tapsy, &  
Sewers, etc., One Piano, American Safe,  
etc., etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 13, 1915. 423

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the  
LATE W. D. GRAMER, to sell by Public Auction,

### TUESDAY,

the 18th May, 1915, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One Canton of Cutlery by  
Mappin and Webb,  
One Case Desert Knives and Forks by  
Mappin and Webb,  
One Case Fish Knives and Forks by  
Falconer, Hongkong.

A quantity of Electro-plated Ware,  
Silver and Silver-mounted Goods,  
Cut-glass Ware, etc., etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 13, 1915. 421

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

### FRIDAY,

the 14th May, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

### A QUANTITY OF

### VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND

### BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

As follows:—  
TEAKWOOD.—Drawing Room Suites,  
Chamber Suits, Dining Room Furniture,  
Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture,  
Arm-chairs and Sofas, Toilet Tables,  
Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards,  
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables  
and Chairs, etc., etc.

BLACKWOOD.—Cabinets, Chairs,  
Flower Stands, Brackets, Marble-top  
Tables, Card Tables, Stools, Photo Frames,  
etc., etc.

Also  
Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,  
Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery,  
Cooking Stoves, Carpets and Rugs,  
Kitchen Utensils, Fenders and Fire  
Brass, Glass and E.P. Ware, Electric  
Reading Lamps, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1915. 417

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from M. D. DEBENHO, Esq., (Consul for Peru), to sell by Public Auction,

### WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

the 26th and 27th May, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his Residence, Windsor Lodge, Austin Road, Kowloon.

### THE WHOLE OF HIS

### VERY VALUABLE

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

therein contained,  
Comprising:—  
Upholstered Furniture, by Wm. Powell,  
and Lino, Crawford, (practically new),  
Massive Blackwood and Cherrywood  
Cabinets, Arm-chairs, Card Tables, Fire  
Serpents, &c., Reversible Turkish and  
Assamite Carpets and Rugs, A quantity  
of Chinese and Japanese Porcelain and  
Brass, Ornaments, Paintings, Pictures,  
Solid Brass Fenders, Fire Screens, &c.,  
Hardwood Dining Room Suite (Queen-  
Anne design), Sundry Electro-plated Ware,  
Large Dinner Service, Very Fine Japanese  
Tea Service &c., Oakwood Bedroom Suits  
(Twin Bedsteads) New Hair and Wire  
Mattresses, Toilet Sets, Linen &c., Bath-  
room, Pantry, and Kitchen Requisites.

Also  
"Singer" Hand Sewing Machine (practically new) Large American Ice Chest,  
Bedford Filter, Rubber Tyred Bicycle in  
very good condition, Sun Beds and  
Rattan Furniture.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
On view from Monday the 24th May.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 12, 1915. 425

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly  
executed at lowest cash prices  
on all British and Continental goods,  
including

Books and Stationery,  
Boots, Shoes and Leather,  
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,  
Clothes, Earthenware and Glassware,  
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,  
Draps, Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,  
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,  
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,  
Photographic and Optical Goods,  
Provisions and Groceries, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.  
Trade Discounts allowed.  
Special Quotations on Demand.  
Carriage Cases from \$50 upwards.  
Guarantees of Products Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS  
(ESTABLISHED 1816),  
25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "WILSONS, LONDON."

## NOTICE

### HIGH-CLASS PRINTING

### BOOK BINDING.

### THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

### BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY.

### Prospectuses, Trade Circulars,

### Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.

### Artistically Arranged and

### Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery  
guaranteed.  
You send us the copy we do the rest.

## KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

### LAST YEAR'S WORKING.

The following report on the Kowloon Canton Railway (British section) in 1914, was presented to the Legislative Council yesterday by Mr. H. P. Winslow, general manager.

The foundations for the new terminal station at Kowloon were completed at the end of 1913 and in February of the year under review a contract was let for the station building. Satisfactory progress has been made by the contractor, the building having approximately reached the first floor level. Orders for the necessary fittings and fixtures have been placed with the Crown Agents and it is anticipated that the station will be opened for the use of the Public by March, 1915.

Since the opening of the railway, great inconvenience and no little anxiety has been experienced at Hung Hom where the connection to the shunting and loco yards joined the main line to the south of an overbridge approached by a sharp curve. This awkward arrangement has been changed during the year by the laying of a second line of rails between Kowloon and Hung Hom thus relieving the main line between Kowloon and Yau-mai of all junctions and crossings.

A starting signal interlocked with the movement of the points has been erected at Lo Wu giving line clear to trains from the Kowloon Section to the British Section main line.

The platforms of the new terminal station were opened for traffic in April after except of the points and crossings from England, the track removed from Salisbury Road and the portion formerly used by the railway handed back to the Public Works Department.

The station yard for the present consists of 12 roads converging on to two lines, one being the through or main line to Yau-mai, and the second, the "empty" line to Hung Hom and the loco yard. These are temporarily controlled by a complicated system of point locks, but an order has been placed through the Crown Agents for a proper system of signalling which will be operated from one signal cabin containing 72 levers, room for 8 additional levers being provided for future extension. The level crossing gates at Yau-mai Wharf will also be controlled by this cabin.

As pointed out in my report of 1913 the embankment between mile 7 1/2 and 14 were seriously damaged during the typhoon of August 17th and it was decided that protection works of a more substantial nature were necessary along the coast line to avoid the risk of washouts. Good progress has been made since the work commenced in November and it is anticipated that before the next typhoon season arrives the necessary repairs will be practically completed.

Owing to the continual rise in house rents causing the railway staff to be frequently seeking more reasonable accommodation and changing their residences, some even being forced to live over on the island of Hongkong, attention was obtained to erect blocks of quarters on railway lands at Hung Hom for most of the European staff. Drawings and estimates were prepared during the year and contracts for the buildings have since been entered into and the work started.

The general development of the traffic on the railway necessitating orders for additional locomotives and rolling stock made the extension of the locomotive and carriage accommodation at Hung Hom a necessity. The matter was given careful consideration and when it was found that the present site was capable of expansion sufficient to serve for very many years to come, a definite scheme was drawn up, and it was arranged to carry out only so much of it as was immediately necessary. These extensions include the removal of the old store and the building of a new one which work was well in hand by the end of the year and has since been completed, the extension of the present paint shop as a locomotive running shed, the conversion of the present carriage running shed into a paint shop, and the building of a new carriage running shed capable of accommodating two trains of eight coaches each, also the rearrangement of the tracks in the loco yard so as to come in with the new works and the scheme decided upon. An order for the necessary points and crossings and permanent way has been placed through the Crown Agents during the year.

On January 29th the crank axle of No. 2 locomotive broke when approaching Fungling station, fortunately without causing other damage. A new crank axle was supplied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and the locomotive was again in service on March 16th, since which time it has been working satisfactorily. While waiting for the new crank axle the engine was given a general overhaul and repainted. This is the only accident of consequence to rolling stock during the year.

The locomotive ordered in 1913 arrived in the Colony in May and was erected and handed over to the traffic at the end of June. This engine has been fitted with mechanical lubricators to the cylinders and valve chests, which have been found to be a great improvement.

A Pyro electric head lamp has been fitted during the year to the locomotive used for night work.

One 30 ton wagon has been converted into a flat bogie. Eight main line coaches have been given a general overhaul and repainted and the erection of eight new coaches on underframes received at the end of the year has been commenced.

Further orders were placed during the year through the Crown Agents for three main line locomotives, four carriage underframes and one motor coach.

### WASHOUTS OCCURRED ON THE FANLING BRANCH LINE IN JULY AND SEPTEMBER, ONE

causing to the bursting of village bunds which damaged some 800 feet of railway bank and another caused by a sudden mountain freshet washing away the wings and approaches of a bridge over a stream. About 1/2 of a mile of second hand 35 lb. rails have been purchased in order to replace some 85 lb. rails which were temporarily laid in the road and were required at Kowloon, and many new intermediate sleepers were laid and bridge strengthened in order to carry the heavier class of rolling stock placed on the line during the year.

In December, 1913, six underframes were received for the Fanling Branch line and on these underframes the following coaches have been erected:—1 First class, 1 First and brake coach, 3 Thirds. The work was started in January and the coaches completed in March. The old coaches were condemned, some were sold and the underframes of others have been used to make steel wheel coaches.

In April the 2 feet 6 in. gauge No. 2 Hunsell Clarke loco was brought into the shops from Fanling and rebuilt. The frame of this locomotive has been lengthened by 1 foot 8 in. a second axle fitted in place of an open one and the couplings altered to the pattern of the new rolling stock on the narrow gauge branch line.

A revision of the time table was made early in the year and a night train service inaugurated in March. This night service was continued until August 10th, when the train was derailed at mile 10 1/2 on the Chinese section by a gang of robbers removing two rails and attacking the train. After this incident it was decided to discontinue the night service. The day service has been maintained throughout the year with the exception of the period between July 11th and 24th, when the through trains to Canton were suspended owing to floods which seriously damaged the line between Shek Lung and the former City.

### ACCOUNTS.

The Expenditure to December 31st, 1914, on capital account was for the main line \$13,450,227.43 and the branch line \$62,044.13, making a total of \$13,512,271.56. During the year under review further expenditure was incurred on works detailed in this report amounting to \$540,602.44 for the main line, which includes a deficit for loss on exchange of \$194,847.94, and \$274,754.50 on the Fanling branch line making a total of \$815,352.13 for the year.

The revenue statements of earnings and expenditure take the usual form. The net result shows that against an estimate of \$271,200, the actual expenditure was \$274,396.39, an excess of \$3,197.39 mainly due to an unexpected rise in the price of coal which could not have been forecasted at the time. The estimates were framed, and to increased train mileage. The earnings were estimated to be \$372,000 whilst the actual receipts amounted to \$364,608.32, being \$7,391.68 below the estimate. It was only to be expected that the war would affect the passenger traffic, and this together with the unfortunate attack on the night train mentioned above no doubt had an adverse effect and in addition the train service to and from Canton was suspended for 14 days owing to floods. Though the earnings did not quite reach the estimated figures, the local traffic has increased slightly and shows an excess of \$2,174.04 over the previous year despite the fact that the customary movements of the troops in the autumn did not take place. The through traffic shows a satisfactory increase under the circumstances of \$28,222.02. I regret that I am unable to report any considerable improvement in the goods traffic. A slight increase is shown in both through and local goods, but though efforts have been made in all directions and enquiries have been received, for the reasons already stated in my report for 1913, the receipts from this source have made no satisfactory progress.

The working expenses for the year are slightly higher than in 1913. It will be observed on reference to the figures that the locomotive expenses are mainly responsible for this, mainly due to, an unexpected advance of \$1.85 per ton in the price of coal and to a smaller extent to additional mileage due to an improved time table.

The gross earnings for the year were \$304,608.32 as against \$303,633.32 for 1913, an increase of \$975.00. The working expenses amounted to \$274,396.39, an increase of \$28,567.61 due as stated

above to the increase in the price of coal. The balance after paying working expenses stands at \$30,211.93, or \$2,117.19 more than the previous year.

During the year the question of the division of the fares has continued to receive the attention of both Administrations and in August a decision was arrived at and the outstanding accounts between the two Sections, it is hoped, will be finally adjusted early in the ensuing year.

No accidents occurred to the travelling public or to railway servants during the year, but four Chinese were killed whilst trespassing on the railway.

During my absence on leave from April 8th to November 19th Mr. Robert Baker (Engineer of Way and Works) acted as Manager.

Mr. G. A. Walker, Chief Storekeeper, was granted nine months' leave and returned to duty on November 19th.

## AUSTRIA TO BLEED.

### German Officer's View.

### FRONT OPINIONS.

The following descriptive account, which has been sent to the British Headquarters, presents a picture of the German front as it appears to the eyes of a German officer. It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the knowledge of the German front, and it is hoped that it will be of great use to the British Headquarters.

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## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK



Of all forms of diet suitable for hot countries, Horlick's Malted Milk is the most perfect. It fulfils two most important conditions:—  
(1) It supplies Nature's food—Barley, Wheat, Milk, in the most scientific and concentrated form.  
(2) It simplifies the digestion—being the ideal Food-Drink—made in a moment by adding water.

Of all Chemists and Stores in S. Asia, I. S. S. and 111, (in England).

Germany, she must pay for it and will have to bleed (Oesterreich muss bluten).

PARCELING OUT TERRITORY.  
These German prisoners hold that the Austrian Empire will cease to exist, and that the Germans will give away some of its territory to Italy and include the German-speaking portion of Austria in the German Empire, also Luxembourg. Other points are that the Germans will welcome a Grand Duchy of Poland as a buffer between themselves and Russia, will insist on Belgium joining the "central" alliance, and on Alsace becoming an international port. A great Central European Confederation of Germanic peoples will be formed to include the Scandinavians. In reference to Italy, the Germans look forward to the rapid effacement of the Pope, though the necessity for this is regretted because it is not thought that Papal influence is compatible with the attainment of Pan-Germanic aims.

There is no doubt that these views are based on insidious and highly coloured accounts or accounts of a clearly edited official communications, and that the German forces in different parts of the front are kept well supplied with intelligence of successes gained in quarters upon which they are not acting and of which they have no direct knowledge. But that they should be held at this stage of the war accounts to a great extent for the optimism prevailing. So long as they are generally maintained, however, by whatever means, the moral of the enemy cannot be said to be deteriorating.

THE SURRENDER OF NEUCHÂTEL.  
Among those captured at Neuchâtel were many Poles who speak German, including its commander, General von Dittmar. They appeared to be deeply impressed with the fact that a famous Prussian regiment to which they belonged should have suffered so heavy a blow, and shared with considerable surprise, that their own headquarters were so close to the front. All the prisoners were struck with the manner in which our attack had been carried out. The completeness of the surprise was proved, not only by their testimony, but by the fact that the enemy's disposition showed a large force on the part of their Staff, for troops were hastily thrown into the fight as they were piecemeal, without cohesion, many of them having been without food for hours.

The Germans are now taking comprehensive measures to remove the whole civil population of the territory occupied by them in France.

THE ECONOMIC SPIRIT.  
If there is one thing—and it has become even more noticeable during the last few weeks—more strikes those who go down among our men, whether in the trenches, in billets, or in the hospitals, it is that the thought uppermost in their minds is not of their own hardships and sufferings but of the progress of the war in general and of the operations on our front in particular. The first question that a wounded man usually asks is, "How far did we get?" "Did we take such and such a trench or position?" He may have been named "John," most of his comrades may have been killed, but these things concern him little in comparison with the point of whether his battalion or company "won our way" and the inhabitants of the districts in which it is quartered. There is nothing else matters. All these questions of hours of work and wages which are agonizing his friends at home are utterly strange to him. He accepts everything, the heaviest loss to his unit as well as his own personal misfortune, in complete cheerful way, so long as he knows that we are winning. Not that the feeling throughout the Army has ever been other than one of supreme confidence in the eventual result, but there is now something more than that. Every man knows that the longer the war is protracted, and that it is no longer a question merely of "winning it" in the trenches, under a rain of high explosive from above and in the over-pressure of mine from underneath. He feels that the time for the retarding of his hopes is arriving, and that he is, in his own words, "going to get a bit of his own back."

ALLIED HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE TO THE good feeling which prevails generally, because our Army and the inhabitants of the districts in which it is quartered are not only in the same direction, however, in the kindness of the French, especially of the womenfolk of all grades of society, has been most remarkable, and that in the midst of our hardships, it is the care of the sick and wounded.

Most of our clearing stations for the wounded have been established in institutions, factories, or private homes, and in all cases the owners, tenants, or those who would not have been the least likely to have everything to help our men in their hardships. At one place two ladies, whose private house has been converted into a volunteer hospital for officers, have insisted on doing the cooking themselves, because they considered that the efforts of their cook were not good enough. Many have given up their whole time and energies to looking after the patients and attending to their wants, even to the making of barley soup for those suffering from coughs.

On the other hand, for the inhabitants of the Belgian, Dutch and French, especially the Belgians, the British soldiers are a real organization are in some places doing most noble work.

PRISONERS' VIEWS ON THE WAR.  
Conversation with some of the captured officers and better-educated prisoners has thrown considerable light on the views on the general situation now held by the German Army. It is truly acknowledged that Germany glared the war, but opinion seems to be divided as to whether she intended to occupy







## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE WAR.

## THE CAPITAL OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA CAPTURED.

## A GREAT VICTORY FOR GENERAL BOTHA.

## ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN JOHANNESBURG.

## H. M. S. GOLIATH SUNK IN THE STRAITS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## CAPTURE OF THE CAPITAL OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

## FALLS WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

London, May 13, 12.20 p.m.

A telegram from Capetown states that it is officially announced that General Sir Louis Botha has entered Windhoek, the capital of German South-West Africa, without resistance, and has hoisted the Union Jack. 3,000 Europeans and 12,000 natives were found in the town.

## MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

LATER.

Another telegram from Capetown states that quantities of rolling stock were captured. General Botha has proclaimed martial law over the conquered territory.

## GENERAL BOTHA'S ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS.

In addressing the troops, General Botha said they had shown the utmost pluck and self-sacrifice in exhausting circumstances. He emphasised their weighty responsibility in being entrusted with the occupation of Windhoek and the care of the German women and children, emphasising that he would rely upon their honour to carry out the task. He concluded by saying that these exertions were of the utmost importance to the Empire and the Union, as they practically meant the complete possession of German South-West Africa.

German South-West Africa has an area of 322,718 square miles and a population of 120,000. In 1911 the exports were valued at 48,500,000 marks and the imports 45,200,000. Railways run from Swakopmund on the coast to the capital Windhoek, which is 240 miles inland, and from Swakopmund northwards to Grootfontein, 400 miles; from Luderitz Bay on the south-west to Keetmanshoop, 200 miles, and from Windhoek to Keetmanshoop, 250 miles. Ed.

## ANTI-GERMAN RIOTING IN JOHANNESBURG.

London, May 13, 12.42 p.m.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that serious anti-German rioting has taken place there. Fifty-one buildings were burned or wrecked causing at least a quarter of a million sterling damage. It is noteworthy that there was an entire absence of looting.

## H.M.S. GOLIATH SUNK IN THE STRAITS.

London, May 13, 10.50 p.m.

Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announces that H.M.S. Goliath yesterday night, when just inside the Straits and while protecting the French flank, was attacked by Destroyers. Twenty officers and 160 men were saved.

[The "Goliath" was a battleship of 12,950 tons, completed in 1901. She carried twelve 12-in. and 2 light quick-firing, four 12-in. and two machine guns. Some years ago, before the alliance with Japan was made, she was on the China Station with the "Albatross," "Glorious," and "Ocean," sister-ships. It will be remembered that the "Ocean" was recently sunk in the Dardanelles.—Ed.]

## DISTINGUISHED WORK ON H.M.S. "BARBADOS."

London, May 14, 7.35 a.m.

Lieutenant Sir James Donville remained at the wheel of H.M. auxiliary small craft "Barbados" after the ship had been wounded and personally worked the helm and generally handled the ship in a seamanlike manner under heavy fire to avoid being torpedoed. He also took effective measures to call the attention of H.M.S. Leonidas, in order to convey her information which led to the subsequent destruction of the enemy vessels.

Petty Officer Hallett of the "Barbados" distinguished himself by his rapid and effective gun fire.

## SPLENDID ENDURANCE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Our line was slightly reconstituted and remained intact. Our losses were comparatively slight, whereas the enemy presented such targets that the action resolved itself on our part into pure killing. The reason of the enemy's spirited attack was possibly because they thought that the British intended an offensive at another point. The failure of the Germans was due to the splendid endurance of the British, who held the line under a fire which again and again blotted out whole lengths of the defences and killed their defenders by scores. The services rendered here can only be truly estimated in the light of future events, but it undoubtedly contributed to the success of the French further south. In the meantime, to the southward, on Sunday the Allies' artillery suddenly opened a tremendous cannonade. The morning was calm and bright, and the scene dawned peacefully. At the outset of the bombardment, which opened at five in the morning, was slow, but it then grew in volume so that the whole air quivered, with the rush of the larger shells and the earth shook with the concussion of the guns. In a few minutes the distant landscape disappeared under the smoke and dust, drifting slowly across the line of battle.

The British infantry advanced between Bois Grenier and Festubert. We stormed the German trenches to the north of Fernelles in a hand-to-hand fight with the bayonet and hand grenades, and continued to hold the position the whole day long, causing the enemy the heaviest of losses. Not only were the Germans killed in the bombardment, but their repeated efforts to drive us from the captured position proved exceedingly costly to them.

The advance of our right wing north of Festubert met with considerable opposition, so was not pressed. Meanwhile the French troops, after a prolonged bombardment, took a German position north of Arras along a front of nearly five miles, pushing forward three miles and capturing prisoners and guns. This remarkable success was gained in the course of a few hours. Elsewhere our artillery fire was so heavy and accurate that the enemy were unable to move in the daylight.

## ALIENS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

## THE GOVERNMENT'S MEASURE.

London, May 13, 6.55 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Government had decided to intern all adult male non-naturalised aliens and repatriate the others, though in exceptional cases they may be allowed to remain. An official judicial body would be constituted to decide in such cases, and there would be power for the internment of naturalised aliens in cases of proved necessity or danger.

## ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, May 14, 3.5 a.m.

A telegram from Rome states that the Cabinet has resigned.

## ENGLAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

## WAR OFFICE'S HANDS FULL OF RECRUITS.

LONDON, May 13.

In the House of Lords, Viscount Haldane, discussing the question of conscription, said that in the event of tremendous necessity the Government might have to reconsider the voluntary system, but at present the hands of the War Office were full of recruits.

## BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESSES NORTH OF ARRAS.

LONDON, May 13, 6.55 a.m.

A Paris communique states that north of Arras we had some brilliant successes yesterday night. There was fighting of the most violent nature at Notre Dame de Lorette. We were completely masters of the positions at dawn, and inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy. We carried Canisy Wood and a hill to the north of it both fearfully fortified. The Germans made a most desperate resistance in a labyrinth of blockhouses and trenches. We killed hundreds of Germans with the bayonet, and captured 30 officers and 1020 men. We defeated violent German attacks at Souchez, and made appreciable progress at Neuville, where we seized the road from Neuville to Givenchy. We carried into the village itself, house after house, and the Germans were driven back to the northern edge, which we outflank. Our troops showed admirable ardour and tenacity. We seized a line of trenches at Bois le Freire.

## STRUCK OFF THE ROLL.

LONDON, May 13.

The following Knights of the Garter were struck off the roll to-night—Emperor Francis Joseph, the Kaiser, King of Wurtemberg, Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, Duke of Saxo-Coburg, and Duke of Cumberland.

## AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

LONDON, May 12.

An official communique issued at Petrograd states that the fighting in West Galicia is diminishing. The Austrian offensive at Chocimiel and North Kolomey in East Galicia has been repulsed with great loss. Our artillery wiped out two battalions and a third surrendered.

## THE FIRST IRISH DIVISION.

LONDON, May 14, 7.35 a.m.

Mr. Redmond announces that the First Irish Division of the New Armies has gone to the front, and expresses his conviction that it will uphold the honour of Ireland.

## ANTI-GERMAN RIOTING IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 12.

Anti-German rioting is rampant in London. Last night German shops were looted and wrecked and the occupiers maltreated. Many had previously fled after barricading their premises. The police were powerless. Some were injured by missiles. The rioters were chiefly youths of both sexes. In some places soldiers voluntarily helped the police. Owing to the authorities having arrested and interned the Germans, there has been no recurrence of the rioting at Liverpool where 200 shops were previously wrecked.

## AMERICA AND GERMANY.

## A LOOPHOLE.

LONDON, May 14, 7.35 a.m.

The American Note leaves Germany a loophole by suggesting that the commanders of the guilty submarines misinterpreted their instructions.

## TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALASIAN TROOPS.

## PRAISE FROM GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.

LONDON, May 13.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent telegraphs that General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Gallipoli, has telegraphed to the Governor-General a tribute to the glory with which the Australians have upheld the finest traditions of the race. He says they have shown audacity, dash, sleepless valour and unflinching resource, and created for Australia and New Zealand an imperishable record.

## THE GREAT BATTLE OF YPRES.

## EYE-WITNESS' DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, May 13.

The Eye-witness at Headquarters describes the great battle of Ypres. It was apparent, he says, on Saturday morning that the Germans were preparing for an attack in strength eastward of Ypres where they were concentrating under cover of a violent artillery fire. The battle began in earnest at ten o'clock in the morning. The Germans attacked the line from Ypres-Poel Cappelle road to within a short distance of the Menin road, but evidently intended to break our front in the vicinity of the Ypres-Roulers railway north and south of which the strongest and most determined assaults were delivered. The enemy penetrated at some points at Frezenberg. We counter-attacked at 1.30 between the Zonnebeke road and the railway in order to recover the ground. The British advanced most gallantly but were soon checked by machine-guns.

## FIGHTING CONTINUING AT YPRES.

LONDON, May 13.

Field Marshal French in a bulletin states that the fighting to the eastward of Ypres continues. There was a violent bombardment to-day northward of the Menin Road which destroyed some of our trenches, causing temporary readjustment but the line has been completely readjusted.

## ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

## IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, May 13.

It is officially announced in Petrograd that the Russians have taken the offensive in the Jaworok mountains where the enemy during the last few days have left over 5,000 dead on the mountain slopes. The Russians have also successfully advanced on a forty-mile front from Czernowitz to Obityn. They captured 5,000 prisoners and six guns on the 10th inst. alone.

## GERMAN ATROCITIES CONFIRMED.

## TERRIBLE CRIMES COMMITTED IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, May 13.

The Government Committee, of which Viscount Bryce is Chairman, has reported upon German atrocities in Belgium. It confirms after most careful investigation the worst stories hitherto told of the wholesale slaughter of hostages, of indiscriminate burnings and acts of violence of every kind and concludes: "Germans deliberately organised the massacre of innocent civilians, violated women, and murdered children. Looting and burning were ordered by German officers, and elaborate provision was made at the very outbreak of war for systematic incendiarism having no military necessity. The rules of war were frequently broken by robbing women and children as a shield for advancing troops, by the killing of wounded and prisoners, and by the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and white flags—all this on a scale unparalleled in the last three centuries."

(Havas Service.)

French stock now stands at 72.50. France's aircraft, flying over Maubeuge, set a Zeppelin alight. Sqr. Giolitti, the Italian Ambassador at Paris, has arrived in Rome to meet the King and Sqr. Salandra.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE J. PANESE DEMANDS.

## QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 13.

The Hon. Neil Primrose, replying in the House of Commons to a question put by Mr. Snowden, said the Government had been in communication with the Japanese Government regarding the possible bearing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance on Japan's demands on China, but there had been no occasion to protest. If the fact of China's concession was published some misapprehension regarding their scope and nature would be removed, but it was for the Japanese and Chinese Governments to decide the question of publishing them.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, May 12.

The East Indian Railway Loan is quoted at 97 1/8. Financial circles attribute the non-success of the loan to incidents arising out of the Lusitania tragedy and also to the fact that short-term issues are favoured in the present uncertain times.

## THE LATE MR. HIRST.

## KILLED AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

The following letter from the mother of the late Mr. Arthur Hirst, whose death at Neuve Chapelle we announced this week, was read out on Tuesday evening on parade to the Section of the Volunteer Machine Gun Company in which he formerly served. Mr. Hirst was formerly shopkeeper at Kewdale Dock and some months ago his passage home was paid by Sir James Logan, the retiring Volunteer, who felt that as he was too old to fight himself he must send somebody to represent him in the great struggle.

My dear Mr. Logan—You will be sorry to hear my son Arthur Hirst was killed in action at Neuve Chapelle on March 11th, only a few days after landing in France. It was a terrible encounter. Our list of those gone was very sad and reading for many hundreds of mothers. He rejoined his old Regiment "The Borderers," which he had served 9 years in previously. His full address was 19322 L. Sergt. A. Hirst, 3rd Bn. Rifle Regt., 2nd Coy. Canadian, and I am sure he must be known personally to many there, who would answer any enquiries.

I had no idea until your letter came this morning that you had been so patriotic as to pay his passage. I feel sure that the Government ought to refund it as he was a volunteer for Kitchener's army, so I have made application for it. I have another son, Ralph Hirst, in the 6th King's Liverpool Rifles, and one son an assistant Paymaster, R.N., just landed home from H.M.S. Glasgow after being in the Chilli and Falkland fights. They are both on active service, and we feel very anxious for them.

Arthur very often spoke of his friends in Hongkong. Will you let them know this news? One thing I am perfectly certain of—he died doing his duty to King and country, and with credit to you. I feel unable yet really to realise it. He looked so strong and well and was in such good spirits, and I have lost a very loving son. With very many thanks for your most kind letter and interest in him. Believe me, dear Mr. Logan, Yours very sincerely, Mary K. Hirst.

## VANISHING ASSETS.

## Chinese Spirit Firms' Affairs.

In the Bankruptcy Court this afternoon, on the application of the Official Receiver, the Chief Justice made an order in bankruptcy against the Tai Fung firm, spirit merchants, of 57, Shaukiwan Road. The Official Receiver said the case was of rather an unusual nature. On October 18 last year a receiving order was made against the firm, and an application was made by the Official Receiver for its rescission was opposed, with the result that the matter had stood over until the present day. In the meantime, efforts had been made to realise the property of the firm, but for various reasons they had been unsuccessful, and during all this time the occupation fees and rent had been adding up. He had therefore, purely as a matter of expediency, asked leave to withdraw the application for the rescission of the order, and he now asked for adjudication to prevent the assets being created by the payment of fees and rent. The petition filed by one of several partners in the debtor firm.

His Lordship said a question arose as to who the others were? The Official Receiver said the question whether one partner, without the full knowledge of the others, could involve them in an adjudication order. He understood that the present application was not opposed.

Mr. Hind, who had opposed the rescission of the order said he would not oppose the present application.

His Lordship asked what would be the position of the other partners supposing an adjudication order were made?

The Official Receiver pointed out that it would be open to them to appear and oppose the order. He asked his Lordship to reserve his decision on that matter till a later stage.

Mr. Hind thought most of the partners were in China, and Mr. Carpmel mentioned that their partner Mr. San Francisco and knew nothing of the order.

His Lordship then made the order asked for by the Official Receiver.

## FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, the "Pain Palm" twice a day, massaging with the palm of this hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the part of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Stores-keepers.

## To-day's Advertisements

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Showing tracks and daily progress of the big Typhoons during the last twenty years. And enabling one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong on TUESDAY, 25th May, 1915 at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st April, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, May 14, 1915.

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## THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

## "CHINA MAIL"

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## OF THE WEEK.

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(Continued on page 6.)

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Compacting Steamer	STRANES to COLOMBO	Leave SINGA- PORE	Leave HONG- KONG to MANILA and LONDON	Compacting Steamers from COLOMBO to MANILA and LONDON	Due at MANILA- na if calling	Due at London
p.m. about		about	about noon			
Apr. 26	SARDINIA May	3 May	7 MALOJA .....	June 6	June 12	
	NUBIA May	16 May	20 MOOLTAN .....	June 19	June 26	
May 24	ORIENTAL June	1 June	6 BOLDADIA .....	July 4	July 11	
June 7	MALTA June	14 June	18 EGYPT .....	July 19	July 26	
June 21	SARDINIA June	23 July	3 PERIA .....	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	
	NUBIA July	12 July	18 HONGKONG .....	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	
July 19	ORIENTAL July	27 July	31 MALWA .....	Aug. 28	Sept. 4	
	MALTA Aug.	9 Aug.	13 PERIA .....	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	
	SARDINIA Aug.	23 Aug.	27 MOREA .....	Sept. 22	Oct. 2	
	NUBIA Sept.	6 Sept.	10 MALOJA .....	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	



